



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 16, 1926
AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT
"EQUAL RIGHTS" PLAN
THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION
MAKING SPLENDID PROGRESS
A WORRY OF THE WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

ASSORTMENTS

IT is not to wonder that this great store carries such extensive assortments of merchandise when one considers its strategic position. Not only is The Emporium the trading center of San Francisco but the mecca of shoppers from the entire Bay district, a district 2,000,000 strong. So it is that in this store you do not find only a few styles and makes, but many. You are spared the trouble of shopping from one specialty shop to another. Here everything is under one roof. And it is this reason that is causing The Emporium to be of greater service to you.

The Emporium

A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Market at Powell Street Phone Kearny 6800

HALE BROS.

MEN'S Shirts and Drawers Garment 69c

Standard medium weight Shirts and Drawers in gray only. The shirts are "form-fitting," in sizes 34 to 46. Drawers, 30 to 44. Low priced because they are "seconds"—but imperfections are hardly visible.

—Downstairs.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Campagno Bros., 333 Clay.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission
Hoyt's Diners and Doughnut Places.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair



HUDSON-ESSEX

MOTOR CARS



"Millerized" SERVICE

(THE KIND YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED)

MILLER SALES CO.

DOWNTOWN DEALERS

Telephone Hemlock 2780

MARKET AT VAN NESS

1540 Market Street

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1926

No. 11

American Labor Movement

By Arthur Ainsworth, Brookwood Student

Class Conscious Radicalism 1865-1895.

In the thirty years between 1865 and 1895 there flourished among American workers various radical organizations—the Molly Macguires, the Knights of Labor, the Black International, the Social Party, the Socialist Labor Party—a whole host of revolutionary movements that had one thing in common—discontent with the existing order.

We use the terms "revolutionary" and "radicalism" a bit fearfully, yet in essence they do not necessarily mean violence and bloodshed. The transformation of America from a purely agricultural country to a manufacturing nation was quite as much of a revolution as the one which gave us the heroes of seventy-six. The Industrial Revolution was no less a revolution because it was peaceful. The term properly applies to any radical, drastic, far-reaching change. Revolutionary philosophies in the labor world then, are those which reject the present industrial system and propose drastic changes in the way in which food, clothing and shelter are produced and the total product distributed among the producers.

Manifestations of radicalism were particularly prevalent in the working class during the 30 years from 1865 to 1895 because there was a great deal of discontent with unfavorable economic conditions and no simple remedy that seemed to cover the situation.

American workers on the whole have been less class conscious than their brothers in Europe, partly because in this big, new country with its untold resources, it was not at all impossible for a man to rise from a position of bootblack to corporation president, and if a man got tired of working for his boss, there was always homestead land.

The idea was dinned into generations of children in the little red school house that one day each of them would grow up and be president of the United States. It is characteristic of American optimism and faith that no one ever punctured this dream by mathematical calculation as to the precise number of minutes to which the president's term of office would have to be reduced in order to accommodate all the little boys in all the little red school houses.

It remained, therefore, for the immigrant workers from Europe to inject into the labor movement the idea of class struggle, class consciousness, class solidarity, and to point out that there was actually a permanent working class out of which few could hope to emerge. The German workers who came to this country in large numbers after the Civil War were imbued with the ideas of socialism, and for a long while the Socialist movements in this country were closely linked with the European and British movements.

Socialism is a vague term which has a different meaning in different periods and groups. Its essential idea, however, is simple. It proposes to substitute some form of collective ownership of the means of production, management, and distribution for the present system of private ownership. Those who believe that the proper center of authority in the government are called state socialists. Those who believe that each group of workers should own and manage the resources with which they work—that the miners own the mines and the spinners should own the mills—

are called "guild socialists." Much of the socialist doctrine, both of Europe and America, bears the influence of Karl Marx, a German philosopher whose Communist Manifesto, published in 1848, set forth conclusions which have formed the basis of Marxian socialism.

In 1864 the International Workingmen's Association was founded in London, and Marx drew up its program. A connection was formed with the International and National Labor Party in America to regulate the influx of European immigration. Several branches of the International Workingmen's Association were formed in America before 1872.

The Social party, the first class-conscious political party in America, was formed in 1868. The New Democracy, an organization which advocated state socialism, was formed in 1869, but disbanded in 1870 and its members organized in the summer of 1871 two native American sections of the International, No. 9 and No. 12, both in New York City. The latter, headed by two sisters, Victoria Woodhull and Tennessee Claflin, notorious advocates of woman suffrage and social freedom, became the leading American section and ultimately caused a split between the foreign and the native American branch of the International. The group was finally disowned as being composed of middle-class intellectuals, but persisted for several years as the "Spring Street" group, taking its name from the place where the meetings were held in New York.

The class-conscious element of the labor movement was in the main, however, composed of foreign-speaking workers, the German and Jewish elements being especially prominent, and dominating over French, Scandinavian and Italian.

Much controversy existed with regard to the question of trade union or political action, but in 1874 the Marxists gained a temporary triumph at the Philadelphia convention which favored economic action as against political. In the same year, the Social Democratic party was formed.

By 1876 the International Workingmen's Association had completely disintegrated in America, having been replaced by a socialism based on the philosophy of Lassalle, another German, whose solution was political action. When political control was finally achieved, the labor party, with the aid of state credit, would build up a network of co-operative societies into which eventually all industry would pass.

The panic of 1873 contributed to the popularity of Lassalle's doctrines because trade union action in such a time of depression was out of the question, and political action seemed the best solution. At the Philadelphia convention in the following year, however, a policy of no politics was endorsed. Then came the great Pittsburgh strike and failure of 1877, and in 1878 the Socialist Labor Party was founded and continued through failure and depression a permanent organization.

Anarchist radicalism, which stood for the abolition of state, church and all forms of authority and the setting up of a free society, was divided as to whether society should return to primitive conditions of co-operative production in small communes, or whether trade union organization should be taken as the basis. The trade union form of anarchism is known as Syndicalism.

The dispute in Europe between Bakunin, the

founder of communal anarchism, and the International Workingmen's Association, was not without its effect on the American labor movement. Moreover, events transpired to make anarchism an issue of paramount importance. After 1877 the split in the labor movement was not so much a division of trade unionism versus politics, but rather of revolutionaries against moderates. The country became divided into the moderate groups of the east and the revolutionary groups of the west, centering around Chicago.

In 1880 the Socialist Revolutionary party was founded in New York, and this was linked up with the Black International, or the International Working People's Party, an anarchist organization. In the same year, the Red International was formed, composed of native Americans who advocated socialism and yet were attached to the Black International. The division between the revolutionaries and the moderates was widened, English speaking Socialists chiefly taking the moderate attitude. A definite breach was created in the Pittsburgh convention in 1883. In this year, Johan Most, the long-suffering martyr of anarchism in Europe, arrived in America. He was hailed with great joy.

But the tide turned. In spite of newly-formed trade unions organizing armed sections, anarchism declined. Depression, anarchist violence, and repression from authorities, were having their effect. In 1886, when the police undertook to disperse a mass meeting of working men in Haymarket Square in Chicago someone threw a bomb that killed a sergeant and wounded many others. The police thereupon fired upon the crowd. The whole city was thrown into a panic, and the whole country was stirred with indignation against methods of violence. This marked definitely the end of the Black International. The Haymarket riots made the whole labor movement unpopular for many years.

Next Time: The Knights of Labor.

BOSS THE TAILOR

NOW AT

1048 MARKET STREET

Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

We Use the Only Label Recognized by The
American Federation of Labor.

Accept No Other.

Suits and
Overcoats
at
Popular
Prices



All Work
Done Under
Strictly
Union
Conditions

You May Remember My Name, But Sure
Would Like to Have You Remember
the Number

1048 MARKET STREET

"EQUAL RIGHTS" PLAN.

In opposing the "equal rights" amendment, urged by the National Woman's party, Dr. John A. Ryan of Catholic university says the leaders of this movement "act upon precisely the same doctrinaire theory as do our courts when they declare unconstitutional legislation which interferes with freedom of contract between male employees and their employers."

"Our courts," he says, "ignore the fact that men may be equal as human beings and as citizens, and yet unequal in economic power and bargaining power. The National Woman's party ignores the fact that women may be the equals of men as persons and yet be inferior to them in economic power and in physical capacity."

Dr. Ryan's views are expressed in the N. C. W. C. Bulletin, current issue. He agrees that there is validity in the complaint against women's disabilities of a civil character, but he insists that state legislation can remove these injustices. He opposes a constitutional change, however, which would invalidate all legislation that is intended to improve the economic condition of women wage workers.

"Because they ignore the actual inequalities between men and women, because men and women are equal as persons, the feminists assume that they are substantially equal in all respects and may be subjected in all civil and economic affairs to the operation of the same laws and regulations," said Dr. Ryan.

"They forget that social justice is proportional, not arithmetical. Laws should be adapted to the needs and capacities of each class, instead of assuming complete equality among all classes. In the words of the Austrian jurist, Anton Merger, 'Nothing is more unequal than to treat unequals equally.'"

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company is beginning preliminary construction on its new Mokelumne River project. A \$10,000,000 development program is under way. Crews of men are moving in for the construction of approximately fifty miles of power line from the Electra power house located near here to the Salt Springs dam site. This new line will serve temporary power for the construction work. Twenty-five miles of road are to be built, taking in part of the old road running into Tiger Creek Mill site. The company's Mokelumne River development involves the construction of a dam on the Mokelumne River at Salt Springs, approximately four miles up stream from the junction of the Mokelumne with its principal tributary, the Bear River. According to the report of the engineers, this will be one of the highest rock-filled dams in the world. The dam site will be at an elevation of 3800 feet above sea level and lies in a granite country typical of the Sierra Nevada Range. Cliffs in excess of 1000 feet in height rise from the stream on either side of a narrow gorge. The dam will be 213 feet in height, of rock-filled construction, with concrete face, and will require one million cubic yards of material for its construction.

The water impounded will create a reservoir of 60,000 acre feet capacity. From an intake at the dam, the water will be conveyed by a concrete-lined canal and tunnel for a distance of 25 miles to Tiger Creek. At this point the water will be dropped 1200 feet through penstocks to operate a new power house with an installed capacity of 47,000 horsepower. The water will be carried from the Tiger Creek power house to the company's Electra power house, where it will be further used for the generation of electric energy, increasing the output of the Electra power house, which has now an installed capacity of 26,810 horsepower.

PARTY SPIRIT GONE.

The senate, in executive session, approved the president's appointment of Thomas F. Woodlock as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Party lines were ignored. The vote was 52 to 25. The roll call was not made public.

Regardless of claims for and against the appointee, this non-partisan vote should be of interest to trade unionists and other forward-looking citizens who are preparing to engage in the fall elections.

Citizens are continually lectured on the need for our party system and the indispensable part it plays in our form of government.

This, however, is for public consumption—it is not practiced by its champions.

Partisanship in this congress—especially in the senate—is unknown. In the house Cannonism rules. In the senate party lines have been smashed on major issues, such as the tax bill, the world court, the leasing of Muscle Shoals, the proposed aluminum trust probe and the Woodlock appointment.

The party spirit and party discipline have gone the way of the dodo and other extinct animals.

The situation in congress sustains organized labor's half-century battle against the evils of partyism. Workers are now forming committees to expand the non-partisan spirit and to select men and women at the coming election who will fulfill this ideal.

With the adoption of labor's political program by the nation's highest officials, organized workers should remind fellow workers and every other citizen of the trend of the times.

Years ago the American Federation of Labor called upon workers to:

"Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for congress, or other offices; whether executive, legislative or judicial."

That bugle call is again sounded. The day of blind partyism has passed.

COMFORT IN YOUTH OR IN AGE?

Most mortals, those not born rich, have to choose between ease and comfort in youth or ease and comfort in old age. Which is better? The question is prompted by a letter from a friend who is inclined to succumb to the temptation to lead a life of pleasure instead of striving to get somewhere in the world. The family have considerable money, but the chances are that it will all have melted away long before my young friend reaches age. Well-to-do young folks are not the only ones who have to make such a decision. Every youth who starts out in the world has to make up his mind to follow one course or the other. He can either fritter away his formative years by wasting his spare time, or he can apply himself earnestly and intelligently to fitting himself for responsibilities. It can be set down as a broad, general principle that we cannot indulge in idleness and abundance during both the first half and the second half of our life. Study, application, industry, enthusiasm while we are young usually enable us to enjoy life when we grow older. But unless we toil and strive and earn all we can in the first half, the second half of our life is liable to bring disappointment, discomfort, distress. The time to put forth effort is when we are most able to do it, namely, in the years of our greatest strength. The law of compensation hasn't ceased to function.—B. C. Forbes in Forbes Magazine.

DR. MERTON M. HALL

DENTIST

1006 Phelan Bldg. San Francisco
DOUGLAS 4222

My new budget plan allows you to pay for the best as your income permits.

Phone Douglas 2412 25 Years' Experience
Oculists' Prescriptions Filled**GEO. P. MARTIN**

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

Office with G. E. Biddell & Co., Kodaks, Etc.
712 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO**WHITTHORNE
& SWAN**Can and Do
Undersellon good, clean,
staple merchandiseMISSION STREET, NEAR 22ND
Formerly Davis' Department Store**GLASSMOBILE**

You Need

The Most Economical, Practical and Durable

Glass Curtains for
Your Open Car

Send for Descriptive Booklet

NOW

A. E. Miller Sales Co.

1540 MARKET STREET Phone Hemlock 2780

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"**Columbia**
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-secondFURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDINGOn the
EASIEST TERMS**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps**HOME OF HAND TAILORED UNION MADE CLOTHES**
\$35.00 Exceptional Values in Guaranteed All Wool Suits
Complete line of Union Made Furnishings
"WHAT'S NEW WE SHOW"2554-56
MISSION STREET**JOHNSON'S****\$35.00**
Next to
New Mission Theatre

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK.

Between five and six hundred meetings will be held over the state during the observance of the seventh annual public schools week in California, April 26th to May 1st, according to reports made public here by Vaughan MacCaughy, secretary of the state committee having the week's activities in charge. The state committee is particularly pleased with the co-operation that has been given to the movement by the press of the state. The clippings being returned to the headquarters show a much wider distribution than was received last year.

The week originally was celebrated in Masonic lodge rooms, but owing to the increased public interest last year meetings were held in public halls and school auditoriums, with the public generally invited. The same procedure is being carried out this year, Charles Albert Adams, former grand master of Masons of California, being chairman of the general state committee.

During the week there will be a notable listing of speakers in different parts of the state, among others Dr. Rufus B. Von Kleinschmidt, president of the University of Southern California, a national character in educational work; Dr. A. B. Anderson, president of the State Teachers College at San Francisco; Dr. Tully C. Knowles, president of the College of the Pacific; State Superintendent of Public Instruction Will C. Wood; Superintendent of Schools Roy M. Cloud of San Mateo County; Superintendent Fred M. Hunter of Oakland; A. R. Heron, former assistant superintendent of schools of California, and hundreds of other speakers selected in different localities.

The general problem of the public school will be a theme during the week, the activities being especially directed toward bringing the parents into closer touch with the work of the public schools.

Special activities for large community meetings are being carried out in San Francisco, Oakland, Bakersfield, Fresno, Modesto, Stockton, Lodi, Paso Robles, and the large centers in the south, such as Los Angeles, San Diego, Long Beach and Santa Barbara.

The general state committee in charge of the weeks is as follows: Charles Albert Adams, chairman; Vaughan MacCaughy, secretary; Arthur Chamberlain, Wesley W. Kergan, Elias Ellison, of San Francisco; Robert A. Odell, Vierling Kersey, Harry S. Lasker, Lee T. Mullen, A. Gaylord Beaman, of Los Angeles; Arthur M. Brown, Pasadena; Fred M. Hunter, Oakland, and Roy Cloud, Redwood City.

WHY SHOULD IT BE SO?

A fifty-dollar dinner for a party of two,
Twenty-five cents for a cheap beef stew;
One hundred thousand for jewels to choose,
Less than three dollars to buy children's shoes;
A mansion of marble, with servants a score,
A cot of three rooms, with a bare, cold floor;
One thousand acres to make a golf course,
Corn on a hillside, an old bony horse;
A yacht on blue water, a raft on a pond,
A debit on one side, on the other a bond;
Good food and warm clothing and nurses to please,
Ragged and threadbare, a cough and a sneeze;
Palm Beach and sunshine, snow drifts and cold;
Smiling and happy, despondent and old—
The contrast lengthens and fills us with woe,
With plenty for all, why should it be so?

—Anonymous, Illinois Miner.

CHILD MANAGEMENT.*

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

5. WHY CHILDREN LIE.

Although deliberate lying, misrepresenting the facts of the case, and tendencies to "make believe," sometimes with marked elaborations, are extremely common in children, these deviations from absolute truth are much less well defined as abnormal conduct than stealing. Lying is almost universally connected with stealing as a means of defense, an effort on the part of the child to avoid the humiliation of confession and subsequent punishment. It is exactly what one would expect the child to do in his effort to protect himself. Successful lying which goes undetected gives the child, consciously or unconsciously, a sense of power and satisfaction owing to the fact that he has attained his end by his effort. This is especially true with the group of misrepresentations that are consciously utilized to cover up other misdemeanors.

The most vicious type of lying is that usually prompted by jealousy or by resentment toward members of the family or intimate acquaintances. This might be termed slanderous lying, the object of which is to misrepresent or place in an uncomfortable situation the individual about whom the lies are told.

Less offensive and not particularly serious is the lying of the child who is inclined to "put himself across" in a big way by exaggerating his achievements. Fabrications which tend to reflect to the credit of the child are normal mental processes in early life. Many children live in a make-believe world, and parents are apt to interpret the child's descriptions of his dream world as deliberate lying. But the whole motive is quite different, and except for making the child understand that he is not dealing with the real world and that everyone to whom he tells the tales understands that fact too, nothing need be done.

*Syndicated from the revised edition of Child Management—Publication No. 143, of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

OF INTEREST TO VETERANS.

California World War veterans will share in the benefits of the \$20,000,000 annual aid from the Federal Government if Congress approves the major portions of the omnibus bill which has already been given the recommendation of the committee of the World War veterans' legislation of the House of Representatives, according to word received by Allen B. Bixby, State Commander of the Legion here.

An important provision permits veterans, with service-connected disabilities, who are not totally and permanently disabled, to re-instate their term insurance. In the event the veteran is unable to pay for the insurance, the government will carry the back premiums due and the interest as a charge against the face value of the policy to be deducted at maturity.

A provision permits the extension of vocational training beyond June 30, 1926, to those veterans who on that date are receiving placement training or educational training in schools or institutions, if extensions are necessary to the completion of their course of instruction.

The bill is sponsored by the American Legion.

DR. J. P. CLARKE = DENTIST

NOW SPECIALIZING IN PLATES AND REMOVABLE BRIDGEWORK. TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

450-452 FLOOD BUILDING, CORNER POWELL AND MARKET STS.

TELEPHONE GARFIELD 194

**Quality First
UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**

Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

Hemlock 6870

The **EASY** Vacuum Electric
WASHER

EASY HOUSEKEEPING SHOP
1097 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO
We Service Washers

Fred Hartsock
PHOTOGRAPHS

41 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in all Principal Cities in California

EYEGLASSES

FINEST QUALITY ONLY
VERY REASONABLE PRICES
Including Complete Modern Examination
E. DAVID DEVINCENZI 2314 Mission near 19th
Upstairs

W. D. Fennimore

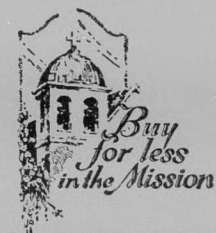
J. W. Davis

A. R. Fennimore

California Optical Co.
Makers of Good Glasses

Prices
Always
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street.....San Francisco
1221 Broadway.....Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

**SAVE MONEY**

by making all
your purchases in
stores located on

MISSION STREET
16th to 26th and Army
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS ASSN.

THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

An Open Letter to the Public of San Francisco:—We believe that the general public of this city is entitled to know the underlying reasons for present disturbed and unsatisfactory industrial conditions, and therefore desire to place the blame where it really belongs, to enable public opinion to exert itself in eliminating the causes of the evil under which both employers and employees are now suffering.

First, we take issue with the published statement of A. E. Boynton, manager of the Industrial Association of San Francisco, to the effect that the association represents the public. It represents only a financial combination, oligarchy and conspiracy, attempting to control the conditions under which a large part of the citizens of this community are to be allowed to work and do business.

Second, we take issue with Boynton's statement that the present controversy is between worker and worker, and not between capital and labor. The workers for whom the association pleads and acts are not citizens and residents of San Francisco, but imported strike-breakers and dupes of strike-breaking agencies, paid by the association whether they work or not, in order to starve San Francisco workers into submission and abject industrial serfdom, under its unsocial, degrading and un-"American Plan."

Third, to gain their selfish and unscrupulous ends, these would-be dictators of local industries, are using threats, intimidation, financial pressure, and other sinister devices of oppression against the majority of our employers, and maintain private detectives, guards, industrial espionage, blacklisting, and other unfair and cruel means of industrial persecution against the workers of San Francisco.

Fourth, the Industrial Association, in subversion of modern principles of reciprocal relations between capital and labor, seeks to destroy all collective bargaining and collective agreements between employers and employees. Employers, with whom the labor unions have maintained friendly and harmonious relations for the last 25 years, are now being cajoled, harassed and threatened with ruin and loss of credit with our banking institutions, unless they sever all contractual relations with labor unions, and submit their business to the dictation and orders of these industrial over-lords.

They are, through weasel-worded publicity, seeking to corrupt public sentiment into favoring their methods of persecution, and boldly and in defiance of the traditional principles of American fair play, deny to the workers the right to maintain independent organization for the protection of common interests, and arrogantly fix the wages and conditions under which they will permit San Francisco workers to perform labor and earn a living for themselves and families. And under the low wages paid, the lowest in the country, the purchasing power of the working people is diminished, to the great loss of San Francisco merchants and manufacturers.

And while the Industrial Association boasts of having achieved economies in cost of labor, economies that on the surface may appeal to persons having little or no knowledge as to the efficiency of labor secured under such conditions, the association has never made any attempt to bring down or control other costs of production, particularly the costs of materials, which have been on a constant upgrade since the association undertook to regulate labor and business. As a consequence of its domination, we find constantly increasing costs of construction, obnoxious interference with the private and personal preferences of owners and contractors, the levy of contributions on industry without corresponding benefits, in short, as a result of its activities and program—

uncertainty, disorder and discontent in every branch of industry.

Its strike-breaking agencies are combing the country for outlaws of every legitimate enterprise, in an unholy effort to cow the righteous opposition of American workmen, citizens, taxpayers and upbuilders of the community.

Strike-breaking agencies everywhere have been found responsible for crimes of violence; their instruments usurp the functions of the police power; they act secretly and for money, and have an interest in the creation of disorder and violence. On October 20, 1925, Ernest K. Howard and Alexander Sterling made affidavit to the effect that Wm. De Jung of the Industrial Association put them to work to slug a union carpenter by the name of Albert Parsons. They did the job, and Howard stated that he was paid for it by "Black Jack" Jerome, and Sterling stated that he was paid for it by De Jung. Both men were in San Francisco when these affidavits were published, and no action was taken by the association against them. This means much—and overthrows volumes of association preachments and hypocritical literature.

When the Business Agent of the Molders' Union was shot down and barely escaped with his life; when William Frank, a union molder, was shot and badly injured, and when Peter Navarett was murdered—what offers of reward for the apprehension of the guilty were made by the Industrial Association? None, and yet it prates about its duty of maintaining respect for law and order, and establishing impartial justice. The only action of the association was a perfunctory and bombastic declaration from Mr. Boynton that he and his associates "would do everything possible to assure uninterrupted building activity," on the American Plan, and to maintain "the inalienable American right," for its strike-breakers to work in San Francisco to the exclusion of San Francisco citizens.

The citizens of San Francisco are entitled to know everything about this new dictatorship, the Industrial Association, and local labor looks to the real leaders of the community, those who have the welfare of the entire community at heart, to take this matter up, and make a thorough investigation of the methods and activities of this association, to the end that all may know by what right, authority and sanction these industrial dic-

tators assume to guide and control the destiny of San Francisco and its people.

Ordered released for publication by San Francisco Labor Council, at its session held Friday evening, April 9, 1926.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Attest:

By Roe H. Baker, Vice-President.

John A. O'Connell, Secretary.

UNIONISTS PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS.

The records of members of congress on social legislation was considered by the American Federation of Labor executive council at its quarterly meeting in American Federation of Labor Building in Washington.

This information will be forwarded to organized labor and sympathizers to aid in forming their voting decision in the forthcoming primaries and election.

All congressional districts are included, but special circulars will be sent into districts and states of representatives and senators who have opposed legislation of interest to wage earners and the people generally.

President Green has urged the 35,000 local unions in the United States, as well as state and city central bodies, to appoint non-partisan political campaign committees.

Ninety per cent of these unions, he said, have made a favorable reply.

President Green reported on his efforts in behalf of the Fitzgerald compensation bill, pending in congress. This bill would establish state-controlled compensation in the District of Columbia. Because of its moral effect, private insurance companies throughout the country are urging its defeat. They favor the Underwood bill, which would permit them to exploit the injuries and deaths of workers.

Aunt Mary's Doughnuts

508 VALENCIA STREET
Phone Market 7600

COFFEE and DOUGHNUTS
SODA FOUNTAIN
ALL UNION HELP

R. R. CASTLE

DENTIST

FORMERLY OF SIXTEENTH AND MISSION

NOW AT 1095 MARKET, CORNER OF SEVENTH ST.

PHONE MARKET 5240

ROOM 503, GRANT BUILDING

ORIGINATOR OF CASTLE DENTAL SERVICE PLAN

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1863

COMMERCIAL

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1925

Assets.....	\$107,232,609.22
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,250,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over.....	525,000.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

HOW OLD IS ANN?

Most of the people of the United States who have lived in an enlightened and cultured environment for a quarter of a century will recall the question, "How old is Ann?" Recalling it, they will smile, and if memory is working well they will recall further the popular answers in the form of other questions, "How long is a string?" or "How deep is a well?"

These latter questions had no connection with any problem, but served admirably as a means of dismissing from vacuous heads the problem which presented the question, "How old is Ann?" They indicate further the popular notion that the problem involving Ann's age is a "catch," a practical joke or a play upon words that naturally would be beyond the comprehension of anybody not "in" on the deal.

Thus incapacity to solve the problem could be hidden behind a grand gesture. Faith in our wisdom remained unshattered. We proved that we could not be bamboozled.

But the answer to the question, "How old is Ann?" simply would not come as a flash, or an inspiration, or a revelation out of the mists. To get the answer one had to think. If you, gentle reader, cannot solve the problem, despair not at all, for there are a million other problems involving simpler things, like World Courts and Leagues of Nations and the Origin of Man and the Destiny of the Race, to which you can devote your talents, and when these problems have been solved you can take up those other vexing questions involving human relations and political beliefs and opinions and leave Ann's age for posterity to determine.

The problem is this: Mary is 24 years old. Mary is twice as old as Ann was when Mary was the age that Ann is now. How old is Ann?

No prize for correct answer is offered. Your Little Essayist would declare to you that there is no catch in the problem. It may be solved by simple arithmetic or by algebra. Indeed, any person who can count on his fingers and has the power to think (this latter is essential) can determine Ann's age. If you cannot think, Ann's age will persist as a mystery until somebody tells you the answer.

Three solutions will be presented later—one within the limits of simple arithmetic, one involving algebra and one requiring only the ability to count on the fingers. Meanwhile you, gentle reader, can determine to your own satisfaction your capacity to think—not very deeply, perhaps—if you can solve the problem. If you can't disclose Ann's age, you can hug the secret of your incapacity to your heart and nobody will know of it. That's fair, isn't it?

CAN'T TRICK WOMEN.

A questionnaire issued by the Utica, N. Y., associate industries to 3500 working women of that city has surprised these business men, according to a statement by the women's joint legislative committee. The up-state women declared for the 48-hour work week.

The women's legislative committee says this survey destroys the argument advanced by the National Woman's party that working women consider it a great privilege to be allowed to work 54 hours a week. The questionnaire was intended to prove that women oppose the 48-hour week, and was accompanied by a statement in English, Italian and Polish, which emphasized unfairly and without consideration of facts the possibility of decreased wages.

FRANCISCAN FESTIVAL.

An impressive and colorful Franciscan Festival will be given in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium, May 10th to 15th, under the direction of a committee of Franciscan Fathers, five hundred representative citizens and more than one hundred organizations of men and women.

Miniature productions of the twenty-one Missions established by the Franciscan Fathers along the El Camino Real will be arranged around the entire auditorium. In these miniature Missions will be sold articles from all parts of the world.

Santa Barbara Mission will be reproduced in detail and placed on the center stage. One of the primal purposes of the festival is to aid in the restoration of Mission Santa Barbara recently destroyed by earthquake. Two other leading purposes are: Commemoration of the 700th anniversary of the death of Saint Francis, patron Saint of San Francisco; and, the 150th anniversary of the founding of Mission Dolores in San Francisco.

Archbishop Edward J. Hanna sponsors the Franciscan Festival. Major James Rolph, Jr., is honorary chairman of the festival; Rev. Father Bernardine, O. F. M., is secretary-treasurer and general director; Harry I. Mulcrevy is executive chairman, and William Whelan is acting secretary of festival headquarters, weekly meetings of the committees and a director of special parades.

Booths will be installed in the Auditorium with the Missions in replica arranged according to the date of their founding. An encircling promenade will be of educational value. Each night there will be a change of program with music, legends, pageants, flower shows, romantic episodes and historical events included. There will be dancing every night in the smaller halls of the Auditorium.

Every Thursday night during the days preceding the Franciscan Festival, committee meetings will be held in Knights of Columbus Hall when reports will be given by chairmen of the active committees working enthusiastically for the success of the festival.

CHEMISTS SURPASS FAIRY TALES.

"Modern science produces artificial stockings from an old piano or an old housedress," said E. T. Pickard, chief of the textile division of the United States department of commerce, in a radio address. He said "foreign made" goods sold in this country are manufactured in the United States.

"The chemist can take the old kitchen table, or square piano, or the discarded housedress, and turn it into a pair of beautiful lustrous stockings," said Mr. Pickard. "It can be done, although in the interest of economy raw cotton linters and wood pulp are principally used as the celluloid base from which rayon is made."

Mr. Pickard said that rayon, the trade name for artificial silk, is now consumed in as great quantities as natural silk, and is the only fibre entirely controlled by man.

"The reincarnated genie of Aladdin's lamp, known as the chemist," he said, "can take this same kitchen table and make out of it not only a pair of stockings but the very best kind of paint for your automobile, motion picture and kodak films, imitation ivory and amber, various forms of celluloid, gun cotton, transparent wrappings for candy boxes, unbreakable glass and many other things equally astonishing."

Mr. Pickard said that only a small proportion of goods bought by the consumer as "foreign made" were manufactured in other countries.

"It is because the gullible consumer likes to enjoy the fiction that their millinery, or other costumes, or cloth comes from Europe that a minority of short-sighted manufacturers and merchants cater to this vanity," he said.

BOOKS

New and second-hand, bought and sold. All working class periodicals kept in stock.

McDONALD'S BOOKSHOP

76 Sixth Street, San Francisco

VICTORY HOMEWARES STORE

(INCORPORATED)

Formerly

SCHLUETER'S HOUSEHOLD STORE

China, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery,

Aluminum and Enamelled Ware

Electric Table Appliances

2762 MISSION STREET

We Want One More Customer

PHONE MISSION 391

NOTICE

Pawnee Indian Medicine Co. has moved to larger quarters and is now located at

3542 MISSION STREET

Near Randall

Phone Mission 383

ROTHSCHILD'S

HARDWARE

CROCKERY

TOOLS

ELECTRICAL AND RADIO SUPPLIES

3141 SIXTEENTH ST., SAN FRANCISCO

ABOVE VALENCIA

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor.

Agents

Sixth & Market.

CARHARTT OVERALLS

O. H. McCONOUGHY

ATTORNEY

Advice Free

All Courts—all cases; 20 years experience in Five State and U. S. Courts. Service and Fee Satisfactory. Domestic and C. L. Corporations.

ROOM 205, DELGER BUILDING

Market and Sixth Streets

Phone Park 1612

Dentistry Made Pleasant
PLEASING AND PERMANENT

DENTISTRY

AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD

DR. GEO. S. BARRETT

721 MARKET STREET

Near Third Street.

Phone Douglas 8790

Hours: 8:30 a. m. to

8 p. m.; Sun., 9-12

Dentistry Made Pleasant

REDLICK-NEWMAN
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner 17th and Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

ON CREDIT

HEADQUARTERS FOR

OCCIDENTAL

STOVES AND RANGES

NEW MISSION MARKET

Mission at 22nd

DEPENDABLE MERCHANTS

SELLING

DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
FOR LESS

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, \$1.00 a year for
each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1926

He's true to God who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done,
To the humblest and the weakest,
'Neath an all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us;
And they are slaves most base
Whose love of right is for themselves
And not for all the race.

—Lowell.

About the only really noticeable effect of the prohibition law has been to drive the traffic to cover because of the great profit that can be made out of bootlegging. Drinking is now done in the dark and thousands who in the open would not drink at all now sneak into the shadows and gulp down the poison that has taken the place of the good liquor of the old days, yet there are earnest men and women who refuse to see that the remedy they have given us is worse than the evil they hoped to cure. Truly there is none so blind as those that will not see.

It is a trite saying that "he who dances must pay the fiddler," and it should be just as true that he who fights must pay the cost. Then there would be less cause for war. Heretofore, the rule has been that "to the victor belongs the spoils," thus holding out an incentive for war. If war is to be outlawed it must be on some such basis. It must be made certain that the victor, as well as the vanquished, must pay. The great world upheaval demonstrated that this is the fact at the present time, but it must be made as uncontrollable as the precession of the equinoxes. Make it certain that both the winner and the loser must pay the cost and then we may well rest assured that there will be fewer wars. It is the desire for gain and advantage that causes all wars. Make this possibility a thing beyond achievement and there will then be no incentive to engage in war. So far as we are able to see there is no other means of being sure that we will not be plunged into conflict at any time the powers that prevail feel that there is something of a material character to be gained by a victory. The man who works out a plan whereby this state of affairs can be brought about will earn the undying gratitude of mankind, and it is worth striving for on the part of the greatest of the world's thinkers.

A Worry of the Worker

At a recent meeting of the South of Market Boys a member called attention, by resolution, to the increasing tendency on the part of employers of labor to establish age limits beyond which they would not employ workers, some of them placing the maximum at thirty-five years, but most of them at forty-five or fifty, and expressing the conviction that such a policy was wrong and that it did harm not only to the workers unfortunate enough to come under its influence, but to society as a whole, by throwing into the scrap heap many men and women still capable of rendering the highest degree of service, as well as reducing the productivity of workers not directly coming under its hurtful enforcement by causing them worry and anxiety over the time when the rule can be applied to them in the event they lose the positions they are now holding.

There can be no logical argument presented to show that there is anything fair or reasonable in fixing an arbitrary age limit beyond which establishments will not employ workers, because while one man may be incapacitated to some extent for certain work at a given age, others beyond the age limit fixed will be found to be entirely capable for many years thereafter. The truth is that no age limit can be fixed that will not do injustice to some individuals, but while this is true, the real harm done by the fixing of arbitrary limits is to society rather than to individuals, and the appalling effect of such policies on the part of employers is beginning to be recognized by the general public, and the subject has become a question of quite common discussion wherever people gather together. The rule gets people generally to come to the conclusion that there is an age limit to an individual's usefulness, and the thought itself has a depressing influence upon persons who are approaching the age fixed in any particular field of activity, thus causing worry and a slowing down in productivity as a direct consequence. It causes many people to feel that they are approaching the age of helplessness and senility and that, in the event they lose their positions, they will become dependents instead of useful and helpful members of society, and employers who fix age limits must bear the full responsibility for the harm that comes to commerce and industry because of that condition of mind on the part of large numbers of really useful citizens.

If there were some really sound and useful reason for the practice, the public might excuse it, as is the case in some particular fields of employment, but the truth is that most employers who make use of the policy do so out of a spirit of pure selfishness and without any regard for the general welfare. They want to hire the younger workers because they feel that by so doing they can get more years of service during the period of maximum energy than they might get by employing workers without regard for age. They feel that when the young worker has worn himself out in their service they can consign him to the scrap heap, and let society bear the burden, while they again recruit their ranks with other youngsters, whose ultimate fate will be the same, yet whose dependency will cost them nothing. Taken from any viewpoint so far as the public is concerned, the policy is wrong and harmful and should not be practiced by any decent, public-spirited and unselfish employer.

The South of Market Boys, because of the spirit and purpose that brought the organization into being, can do much good for the city its members love and cherish and hope to benefit by influencing its conduct along lines that will enable it to reach its natural destiny as one of the best loved cities of the modern world by spreading the information over as wide a field as possible that it has taken a decisive position in opposition to this most unsocial practice of placing useful workers on the shelf of uselessness and dependency.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Very evidently the bluffing and bulldozing tactics of the Industrial Association have lost their effectiveness because hundreds of employers who a year ago were afraid to offend the would-be-master of industry in this city now openly tell its agents they will not permit any more meddling in their business affairs. In the early stages of its organization its bluffs worked very well, but it is still a fact that in the end the truth will prevail, and the end of the Industrial Association is not far away, as is indicated by the manner in which the carpenters have taken hold of the situation.

Recently a body of self-appointed uplifters gathered in Chicago and held a solemn conference on the advisability of pushing forward a federal bill for censorship of motion pictures. They showed their fanaticism by howling down anyone who dared stand up against them. One delegate had the bravery to try. An outbreak bordering on hysteria followed his speech. "Nobody wants censorship but a few of you. About 99 per cent of our population doesn't want it, and you can't tell me that you know more about how this country should be run than they do." There was where he was mistaken. The uplifters did tell him. This is more of an actual menace than the annual appearance of the move toward suppression of a free press through the so-called clean books bill designed to tell the people of New York what they may or may not read. It is only the entering wedge for general censorship and regulation, suppression and intolerance.

The unseating of Senator Brookhart by the United States Senate will not surprise anyone who has watched the progress of the case since it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections of that body. The Democrats were expected to seat Steck, while the old-line Republicans were just as surely expected to vote to punish Brookhart for his irregularity, just as did many of his constituents in the state of Iowa. The uncontested ballots gave Brookhart 443,815, with 6,453 contested. Steck had 447,944 uncontested ballots and 2,268 contested. There were, therefore, 8,721 ballots contested, and the Senate committee gave the great bulk of them to Steck on the ground of the intent of the voter, but in disregard of the state law governing elections. The contention of Steck was that the intent of the voter was the important thing in deciding contested ballots, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections sustained his claim, and the Senate itself, in turn, took the same view, from which decision there is no appeal, so that Steck is now given the honor of being the first Democrat since the Civil War to represent Iowa in the United States Senate. Brookhart, however, will become a candidate against Senator Cummins at the June primary for the Republican nomination. Throughout the state petitions are already prepared to get the necessary signatures to place his name on the ballot. The signatures must be filed before Thursday, April 29th, to accomplish this purpose, and his friends anticipate no difficulty whatever in getting them within the time limit, so that a real battle will take place at the primary in June. Who will be the victor is hard to predict.

WIT AT RANDOM

The Men's Club orchestra furnished music and a male quartet composed of the Misses West, Peck, Parrow and Safford, sang, and responded to an encore.—From a social item in a Burlington (Vt.) paper.

Counsel: "Now, sir, tell me, are you well acquainted with the prisoner?"

Witness: "I've known him for twenty years."

Counsel: "Have you ever known him to be a disturber of the public peace?"

Witness: "Well—er—he used to belong to a band."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Johnson: "My son-in-law can just about keep my daughter in gloves. I pay for everything else."

Thompson: "Then he deceived you as to his circumstances?"

Johnson: "Oh, no. He only asked me for her hand."

"Henry," said his employer sternly, "you didn't expect me back this morning?"

"No, sir," said Henry.

"I suppose you are aware that when I came in I caught you kissing the stenographer?" And his employer glared at him angrily.

"Yes, sir," replied Henry, without blushing, "but, if you remember, sir, you told me to be sure and do all your work while you were away."

Miss Curley kept a private school, and one morning was interviewing a new pupil.

"What does your father do to earn his living?" the teacher asked the little girl.

"Please, ma'am," was the prompt reply, "he doesn't live with us. My mamma supports me."

"Well, then," asked the teacher, "how does your mother earn her living?"

"Why," replied the little girl, in an artless manner, "she gets paid for staying away from father."

A hungry traveler put his head out of a car window as his train pulled up to a small station and said to a boy:

"Here, boy, take this dime and get me a sandwich, will you? And, by the way, here's another dime. Get a sandwich for yourself, too."

The boy darted away and returned, munching a sandwich, just as the train was starting off. He ran to the traveler, handed him a dime, and said:

"Here's yer dime back, boss. They only had one sandwich left."

A dispute arose between two old ladies as to the name of the music the band was playing. Said the first: "It's the Overture from 'The Meistersingers.'"

"Rubbish!" replied the second. "I should think I know the Prelude from 'Lohengrin' when I hear it."

As neither one would give in, No. 1 consulted a notice-board. "We're both wrong," she announced, returning. "It's 'Refrain from Spitting.'"

A town girl who had married a well-to-do countryman was asked by her husband whether she would like to have a cow of her own, so that the household could have its own supply of fresh milk. She agreed willingly, and the couple went to a farm to purchase a cow.

The farmer, who was, perhaps, less truthful than the majority of his kind, told them that his cow was far superior to any other cow that had ever lived. As to her milking capacity, she gave 10 quarts a day.

The bride performed a rapid calculation and said to her husband:

"We can never use all that milk. We don't need such a big cow. Why not buy a calf?"—Plate Printer.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Many persons from time to time pertinently ask: "What is jazz?" It is probably the most used word in the bright lexicon of Americana and probably the least understood. We think we know what jazz is, but for the life of us we can't precisely define it. Pinned down, the best we can do is to assert that jazz is jazz, just as white is white and pigs is pigs. One difficulty perhaps is that jazz is a matter of opinion rather than definition. If it is not quite all things to all men, it is at least many different things to many different men. One looks beneath the surface of it and finds something good, and another sees in it only what is supremely bad. One believes it expressive of certain spiritual ferments at work in this human mash, and another is certain that it is merely cheap and tawdry and vulgar.

* * *

Governor Fuller of Massachusetts entertained two callers in his office the other day, each of whom had something to say about jazz. One was F. Franke Harling, musical genius, composer of the new American opera, "The Light from St. Agnes," a high-brow musician, if you please. Said he: "Jazz is the pulse of America. Most people associate jazz with roadhouses. The spirit in America today must express itself and in music that expression comes in the deep throb and melody that is called jazz. It is unique to America for no other people has this spirit."

* * *

List now to the voice of one who sees this thing in another light. He is Rev. Martin D. Kneeland, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, who called on the Governor to oppose bills liberalizing the Sunday laws. This is what it is to him: "Jazz is Ethiopia transplanted. It's the tom-tom of the jungle over again. We don't need this jazz. My daughter turns the radio on every night and everything is jazz, even the lectures. It's all excitement. Now they are trying to make it a jazz Sunday. It's all fast and furious and false." Manifestly both men can not be right, not even as two men may be right who look at a picture from two different sides, the one viewing the beauty laid on by the brush of the artist and the other only the ugliness of stained canvas. Each must admit the existence of another side which may contain something his side doesn't. But Kneeland doesn't admit this. There's jazz, he points out. It is of the devil. Away with it.

* * *

The tawdriness and vulgarity of the great bulk of the popular jazz music of the day can hardly be denied. It takes something more than mere dilettanteism in art to be able to see back of the tawdriness the beauty that is there. It takes something of the soul of the prophet. If Mr. Harling is right, if jazz is an expression of the spirit of America, then it is as futile to suppress it as to undertake to keep the water of the Atlantic quiet when the wind rises. It will be interesting to observe how well he proves his case in the effort which he has undertaken to give jazz artistic expression in the contemplated new opera, "Deep River."

First Actress: "You say your brother has an impediment in his speech and yet he is deaf and dumb?"

Second Actress: "Yes, you see, he was in an accident and lost two fingers."—Johns Hopkins Black and Blue Jay.

MAKING SPLENDID PROGRESS.

The fight of the carpenters and the painters against the open shop is progressing in a fashion that gives the highest degree of encouragement to those having the conduct of the campaign in hand. From the first day up to the present moment there has not been an hour that has not recorded some gain for the unions. On the first day a large number of building contractors completely unionized their jobs by discharging the non-unionists and putting on members of the union. In other instances, representatives of the unions succeeded in getting the outsiders to join the organizations, and in that way make the jobs 100 per cent union, and this sort of thing has been going on each day since the first of April.

Last week, because of the continuous rain, it was not possible for either side to get an accurate check up on the situation, but the fine weather this week, which has permitted outside work, has made it possible for the unions to get at the exact facts, and the officials are greatly pleased with the situation thus revealed. It shows that the fight for the union shop has been successful beyond the fondest hopes of the most optimistic among the building trades officers.

Since the beginning of the fight nearly a thousand men imported by the Industrial Association and its allies have been taken away from the open shoppers and either initiated into the unions or returned to the places from whence they came. So successful in this regard have been the union efforts that there is now no doubt whatever that the backbone of the opposition has been broken and it is only a question of a very short time until building operations in this city will again be strictly union.

The managers of the opposition to the unions are now well aware that they are badly defeated, but in order to get the money from their dupes they are keeping up the bluff by stating that jobs are running on the open shop basis when they are positively known to be strictly union. Within the past two months the Industrial Association has received such jolts and setbacks that many of its members have become so thoroughly discouraged that they are dropping out like frozen flies off the masts of a ship rounding the Horn in the dead of winter. Added to these desertions are those of the men who have never been in sympathy with the association's policies but have been compelled to go along because of the coercive practices of that organization.

The Industrial Association is now being rapped on all sides and in nearly all lines of industry, so that no matter what direction it directs its view it sees failure staring it in the face. In its fight on the Molders' Union it has been decisively defeated. The Chauffeurs' Union gave it a complete and overwhelming thrashing by unionizing the Yellow Taxicab Company. The Tailors' Union has also registered a big victory against it, and now the building trades have it on the run. All this has indicated to those who have been furnishing the money to keep the association in the field the hopelessness of the fight, and they are now refusing to contribute further to it. All things considered, it can be said with confidence that the life of the Industrial Association is about at an end and the disturber will die a natural death in the very near future, just as soon as the money on hand is exhausted.

He (after long argument): "I wonder what would happen if you and I ever agreed on anything?"

She: "I'd be wrong."

HEMORRHOIDS

Cured Without Loss of Time or Hospital
Fistula and Fissures cured without hospital or interference with work.

DR. CHAS. KELLER
1179 MARKET STREET, ROOM 504
Office Hours, 3-6 P. M.

IN MEMORIAM—PETER NAVARETT.

Whereas, Peter Navarett, a member of International Molders' Union, Local No. 164, on March 25, 1926, was shot down in cold blood by an unknown enemy of the Union, and died from his wounds shortly thereafter, becoming thus the first victim to make the supreme sacrifice in the cruel war now being waged by the Industrial Association against the Labor Movement of San Francisco, California; and

Whereas, Peter Navarett enjoyed a fine and honorable record as a member of his union, was of a kindly disposition, and very well liked by his shopmates and fellow workers, and his sudden demise in this terrible manner calls for an expression of sympathy, reverence and honor to the victim, and renewed determination of his surviving fellow trade unionists to keep up the fight for industrial freedom and justice, until the Industrial Association shall be no more—a consummation which alone can prevent such cruel happenings in the future, and be the only monument worthy of such lives as were lived by Navarett and other trade union members, who, like him, have suffered cruel vengeance and injustice at the hands of capitalistic greed and oppression; therefore, be it

Resolved, By San Francisco Molders' Union No. 164, that we mourn deeply the loss of Peter Navarett; that we tender profound sympathy and condolence to his bereaved relatives, friends and fellow craftsmen; and that, as we stand by his grave in deep meditation and sorrow, we re-dedicate ourselves to the cause of organized labor, and make most earnest resolve to fight industrial wrong and oppression by every honest endeavor, until there shall be no more victims of viciousness and greed laid at the feet of modern industry, to the end that justice shall be supreme in all relations between capital and labor; and, furthermore, be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to known relatives of the deceased, to the International Molders' Union, the San Francisco Labor Council, and to the Labor Press.

(Adopted by International Molders' Union No. 164 Tuesday, April 13, 1926.)

WARNS INVESTORS.

A warning to investors to beware of mining and oil promotions of California, which are circularizing thousands of persons in a mail campaign, was issued today by Edwin M. Daugherty, Commissioner of Corporations.

Commissioner Daugherty already has taken up several oil promotions with postal authorities with the view of barring the mails to the promoters for the protection of the investors.

Particular attention was called by Daugherty to several mining and oil promotions which are urging investors by letters to put money into their enterprises. An investigation of the companies showed that in no case were the concerns authorized in their own states to issue or sell securities, and that the enterprises also hold no permit from the corporation department of this state.

"Investors will do well to pay no attention to letters they receive from such promotions, urging them to buy stocks, German bonds, or to make investments," Mr. Daugherty asserted. "In the majority of cases they would lose all of their money for most of the concerns are of the 'fly-by-night' character, and the remainder highly speculative."

Commissioner Daugherty pointed out that while his department could not prevent such concerns outside of the state from offering their securities for sale, that such efforts should immediately be brought to the attention of the federal authorities, particularly the postal inspectors.

940 MARKET ST.

Bertillion
LEADING HATTER

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

LIBERTY BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here
any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.
"Use Our Night Service"

Head Office
Market at Mason

Branch
Mission at 23rd

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.



8 BUILDINGS—30 FLOORS

GOOD FURNITURE

LOWEST PRICES

LIBERAL TERMS

FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE

ROSENTHAL'S
SALES STORES

2415 MISSION—Near 20th
Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Where was Andrew Furuseth born and how long has he been president of the International Seamen's Union of America?

A.—Furuseth was born in Norway and has been head of the Seamen's Union since 1908.

Q.—How many railroad workers are there in the United States?

A.—In 1925 the average number of railroad employees was 1,769,099, according to figures furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Q.—Who is Henry F. Hilfers?

A.—He is general organizer and New Jersey representative of the American Federation of Labor; is also secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

Q.—When was the first minimum wage law passed?

A.—One authority says that the first minimum wage law for labor engaged on public works was passed in 1887 by Belgium, while the first law of this character applying to private employment was adopted at Victoria, Australia, in 1896. Another authority says that New Zealand was apparently the pioneer in minimum wage legislation, having enacted such a law in 1894.

IF YOU WANT PLACE IN THE SUN.

By Walker G. Chase.

The name of Charles J. Romwall, labor leader and friend of man, who has lain in his honored grave for more than eight years, still lives. Proof of that when KQW, San Jose broadcasting station, livened the ether with a eulogy to the principles and character of the beloved leader one evening last week.

Charles J. Romwall was of humble station. He amassed no money-wealth. His hands were hard and knotted with the callouses of physical labor. His face was bronzed from much out-doors. His eyes were steady and clear and searching from long association with men. His voice was vibrant and dominating and compelling from honest conviction. And men followed him. College graduates were humbled before him. Millionaires first hated, then feared, then honored him. Men followed the leadership of this man unquestioningly—no man ever regretted it. And his name still lives.

How many men have risen to a certain fame—and died—and have been forgotten in the eight years that Charley Romwall has lain at rest? How many events have set a world to talking in many tongues—and have subsided into nothingness since Charley Romwall was mourned with honest grief throughout the country that knew him?

And what does it indicate—this immortality of so humble a man? It is obvious enough, I think. It proves that the qualities of character, the unimpeachable integrity, the kindness and willingness to forgive trespassers that characterized this man, coupled with the stern, unrelenting fight for the right in the face of great odds—the same qualities that made for Lincoln the place he occupies in the hearts of the people the world over, will win a place in the sun for any man.

Just real character—that's all Charley Romwall possessed—and who will deny that he has won his everlasting place in the sun?

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

Written for International Labor News Service.

ROPE MAKING.

The story of rope making centers around the life of John Good, an orphan Irish boy, who owed his success entirely to his wits. The inventor was born in 1840 in County Roscommon, Ireland. His father died shortly after, and when John was 7 years old his mother brought him to New York. The first job that he got was in the industry which made his reputation and his fortune. He was taken on as a lad in a rope-walk at Bushwick, now a part of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Apparently he determined at once to make a life work of the rope business. As it was necessary for him to know the machinists' trade, he went to college, as it were, in Williamsburgh. He served his apprenticeship, graduated as a machinist, and then took charge, as a foreman, of the Lawrence rope-walk at Bushwick.

Installed as foreman in the Bushwick plant, young John began immediately the making of new devices in the rope business. His first invention (not patented) was that of a lever to pull hemp off of the lapper. When he was 28 years old he obtained a patent on a breaker for drawing flax and other fiber, the novel ideas of which were the use of two chains, one moving faster than the other, and the formation of the sliver without the fiber going on the lapper.

He offered this to numerous manufacturers of cordage, and luckily for himself none of them was willing to buy it. He was forced to do nothing, or to do everything himself. He set up his own plant in Brooklyn. He arranged with a machine builder in Boston to manufacture the breaker on a royalty basis; and arranged with Lawsons, of Leeds, to attempt the introduction of the breaker in England. Those cordage men who would not be interested in the breaker saw it within a few years drive out the old methods in every plant in the world.

The inventor had just begun; he had some 20-odd years ahead of him. In 1885 he perfected his new process rope, by methods which made it possible to use miscellaneous fiber and yet have a strong rope. This "new process" machine was soon netting the inventor \$150,000 a year and was soon raised to \$200,000. Meanwhile Good noticed that harvesting machinery needed a better binding string. He supplied it with his sisal twine.

One invention followed another in rapid succession until John Good had completely revolutionized the rope-making industry with his 100 patents. He died in Brooklyn at the age of 65 after becoming a millionaire.

Note.—Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.

WHY TEACHERS ORGANIZE.

The American Federation of Teachers was organized 10 years ago by those who sought to free schools and teachers from those influences that tend to prevent educational progress and effectiveness.

Invoking legislative processes to determine educational form and content is a type of the hampering influences which lead teachers into revolt.

That "the teachers must live and work in an atmosphere of freedom and self-respect" was written into the preamble of the constitution.

"We wish to encourage all movements having for their object the modernization of the school curriculum to bring it into harmony with social and economic progress," was written into the first platform. The social sciences were advocated as a part of curriculum at several conventions as well as teacher participation in curriculum making.—A. F. of T. Monthly Bulletin.

Residence Phone Graystone 3064

DR. C. V. MURPHY
DENTIST

947-949 PHELAN BUILDING
Telephone Douglas 2745

SENICK RADIO
THE HOUSE OF

FRIENDLY SERVICE

3256 TWENTY-SECOND STREET
BETWEEN MISSION AND VALENCIA

GOOD GUARANTEED PIANOS

\$50 Up Terms

Five Per Cent Discount on Presentation of
Union Card

Whitehead Cut Rate Piano Co.
1282 MARKET STREET

JULIUS S. GODEAU

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

PRIVATE EXCHANGE MARKET 711
OAKLAND STOCKTON
FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES

Electrical Appliances Supplies and Repairs
Mazda Lamps
ANNOUNCING THE REMOVAL OF

General Radio & Electric Co.
TO 1408 MARKET STREET, AT FELL STREET
Telephone Hemlock 7062

Radio Sets and Accessories, Parts, Repairs, Service

SALES **Ford** SERVICE

MOSES-GETSINGER, INC.

Authorized Ford Dealers
Phone Atwater 1967 3019 MISSION STREET
San Francisco
Equipped to Give You Service

Home of Generous Credit

Custom Made Suits

On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.

2500 MISSION STREET

Union Made

Union Made

EVERYTHING

FOR THE

HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY

BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

May 1 will witness the formal inauguration of the California Conference of Typographical Unions. At a meeting held at the headquarters of No. 21 Sunday, April 11, a permanent organization was perfected by the election of Charles P. Barrett of Sacramento as president; Wm. S. Darrow, San Jose, first vice-president; L. Michelson of San Francisco as secretary-treasurer, and a board of directors of five members, as follows: President Stauffer, San Francisco; H. L. Pickens, Oakland; H. T. Gravitt, Petaluma; A. A. McDonald, Stockton, and Herbert Thomson of Palo Alto. At this meeting a constitution and by-laws was adopted and arrangements made for the employment of H. T. Melnikow as counselor of the conference. Offices will be established in the Underwood Building, this city, and the formal work of perfecting the conference will be undertaken by the officials beginning May 1, 1926. The following delegates were present: E. H. Turner, Fresno; H. V. Mead, Modesto-Turlock; H. L. Pickens, Oakland; Herbert Thomson, Palo Alto; H. T. Gravitt, Petaluma; Charles P. Barrett, Sacramento; Wm. S. Darrow, San Jose; A. A. McDonald, Stockton; Wm. Kay, Jr., Watsonville-Salinas; D. K. Stauffer and L. Michelson, San Francisco. These delegates reported that their respective unions were pledged to support the conference morally and financially for an indefinite period and each expressed the opinion that one of the most forward looking steps in the history of the trade union movement had been taken with the organizing of this conference. Philip Johnson, representing the International Typographical Union, was present and participated in the formulation of the conference. It is not the purpose of the California Conference to in any way usurp the powers and activities of the International, but to in all ways assist the parent body in the work of organizing, negotiation of wage scales and contracts and in any other way that it may find itself able to assist in the great work of the International. The conference will hold semi-annual meetings in January and July of each year and the board of directors will meet quarterly to transact business of the conference. Mr. Melnikow, the executive secretary, together with the executive officers of the conference, were given the greatest latitude in formulating and outlining the necessary statistical work of the conference. The conference decided to allow two delegates from each union to the conference and the funds for the carrying on of the work will be upon a per capita basis. Since the tentative plans of the California Conference became public many unions outside the Typographical and its allied bodies have sought to form similar organizations and preparations are in full blast to establish in this city one of the greatest statistical bureaus in the United States.

Plans for the annual dance of the Printers' Mutual Aid Society to be given in Native Sons' Hall, Saturday, May 15, are in full swing. Committees have been appointed to look after the publicity, music, reception and entertainment features of the ball and they promise that the best evening's entertainment in the history of the organization will be furnished for that event. Further notice of this entertainment will be given in these columns later.

The Progressive Club of San Francisco Typographical Union will hold its regular monthly meeting in the Labor Temple, Sunday, April 25, at 1 o'clock p.m. All members of San Francisco Typographical Union are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

A meeting of the Administration Club of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will be held at 11 a.m., Sunday, April 25, 1926, in rooms

315-317 Call-Post Building, and a cordial invitation is extended to all members of the union.

President Stauffer is in receipt of a card from Leo Kern, well-known job printer, formerly a member of No. 21, but who has been compelled to leave the Bay region on account of his health. Mr. Kern advises that he is at the top of the slip-board of the Morning Republican at Phoenix, Ariz., and that he is getting all the work that he desires to do. He says that his health is in very good condition, but that he is sorry to report that Ray Edwards, a member of No. 21, who is an inmate of Whipple Barracks, the government hospital at Pheonix, is not doing as well as his host of friends had hoped.

During the past week two of our members have been so unfortunate as to suffer severe injuries by getting their hands tangled up with linotype saws in their respective offices. C. W. Nisbet, of the Franklin Linotype Company, suffered a severe laceration of his right hand by inadvertently placing his hand on the fast moving saw in that plant. J. L. Danner, of the Danner Publishing Company, was unfortunate when his hand slipped and he lost almost one inch off of the finger of his right hand.

H. M. Beach, well-known operator who has been spending the winter in Tuolumne County, has returned to the city and will seek work on one of the daily papers.

It is reported from the Daily News office that W. L. Hickey, chairman, sailed last week on the steamer Sierra for a round trip to the Antipodes. Mr. Hickey has been in ill health for many months past, and it was in hopes of benefiting himself that he takes this journey.

Sunday is the regular meeting day of No. 21 and many things of importance to a membership will be discussed at that meeting. There are yet many sections of the by-laws, as revised, to be adopted by the meeting, and we hope a large portion of the membership will be present at 1 o'clock.

Due to the many Sundays and nights taken up in union activities President Stauffer's wife has decided that he hasn't time for a wife and, consequently, left this week for an indefinite visit with her parents in Oklahoma City.

Ben Schoenhoff has sufficiently recovered from an illness which had him confined to his home for two weeks as to be able to be about again.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

Due to a change in the office rules which forbids the holding of a chapel meeting between the hours of 2 p.m. and 2 a.m., the regular monthly chapel meeting was held at 2:01 o'clock Monday morning, as there are more men at work in the chapel at that time than prior to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A good representation was present and the usual routine work approved. The committee appointed by Chairman McKnight to revise the chapel laws—W. Lyle Slocum and Dan O'Connell—submitted proposed changes, which will be printed and distributed among the members of the chapel so they may be in a position to vote intelligently upon them at the next regular meeting.

F. Richards, proofreader, stopped at an auction sale one day last week and took a chance. Frank said he really did not expect to find anything valuable or useful, but the suitcase was what he wanted and figured he got a bargain.

George Hirst, night machinist, finally succeeded in perfecting a "combination" car. At least George drove it to work one night the first part of the week; since then, however, he has been using the street car.

Tom Brady, apprentice, says he does not believe in bragging, but that Vic Aro will have nothing

on him as a printer. And after viewing some of the work Tom has been turning out lately we are convinced it is no idle boast.

MULTIPLICATION & ADDITION

Stop one or two little leaks daily. Multiply the nickels, dimes and quarters thus saved by three hundred and sixty-five. Result—a long stride toward Independence.

HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, California

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Roseland
Ballroom

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

BEST SPOT
BIGGEST IN
BRIGHTEST THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night

Mild and Mellow
because they are a balanced blend of fine, mellow, old tobaccos

UNION
MADE

CLOWN

Try
a pack

CLOWN
CIGARETTES
A Balanced Blend

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Young women who wish to enter the library profession are offered an opportunity to do so by the State Civil Service Commission, which is to give examinations during the month of May for positions in the California State Library. Salaries range from \$70 to \$90 for persons with no library experience or training, and from \$95 to \$150 for experienced librarians or graduates of a recognized library training school. Full information concerning the examinations may be obtained from the State Civil Service Commissioner, Forum Building, Sacramento, California.

The large program of building and improvement now being carried on by the State calls for bridge construction and designing engineers by the State Highway Commission, structural engineers for building and harbor improvements by the Division of Architecture and the Harbor Commission. These positions are largely technical and require special ability and experience along the line of the work required by the position. The positions pay from \$170 to \$280 per month. Lists are now being prepared of eligibles for appointment to these various positions, and all engineers who may be interested are urged to communicate with the State Civil Service Commissioner at Sacramento for full information.

The position of bank examiner under the State Banking Department offers splendid opportunity for young men of banking experience. Continuous employment under civil service, good salaries, contact with the financial world, and opportunity for advancement in the State service, together with possibilities of good positions in the financial world, are advantages offered by such employment. State Civil Service Commissioner David J. Reese has issued announcements that applications for positions in the State Banking Department are now being received and will continue to be received up to June 1. The positions pay from \$150 for beginners in the work to \$265 a month, while senior bank examiners receive from \$275 to \$425 per month. Applicants must have satisfactory education, practical experience in financial and credit investigation, knowledge of California banking methods and law, as well as good business judgment, tact and integrity. Information regarding eligibility is being sent out from the Sacramento office of the State Civil Service Commissioner.

EDUCATED CLASSES PLAYED.

The menace of ignorance has been stressed too far, said Judge Frederick E. Crane of the New York court of appeals, speaking at a dinner in his honor. The jurist issued a warning that the chief danger to our democracy lies not in the ignorance of some people, but in the indifference of those of education and intelligence. The apathy of lawyers was included in the indictment.

Liberty, he said, is the power to use intelligence.

"We lack the will to do. We read, write essays, make speeches, deliver opinions; but when it comes to practical politics, of doing that which the Constitution says we must do, if we actually love it—get out and elect somebody to office or see that the right man is put on the bench—we hesitate; we hate to mix; we dislike the rough and tumble of public life and we leave it to others.

"My whole point is that those of us who talk about the value of our constitutional form of government should set the example of making it work."

Sentimental Youth: "Do you know, darling, I used to kiss the very stamps you sent me because I knew they had touched your sweet lips?"

Unsentimental Maid: "Oh, Jack, and I used to damp them on dear old Fido's nose."

APPLICATION FOR CAPITAL STOCK IN UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

To: UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I, or we, hereby subscribe for..... shares of UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, fully paid and non-assessable capital stock, at the price of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) per share, and agree that Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) thereof shall be applied to the payment in full of each share of stock and Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) to the payment of an equal amount of surplus. The total amount of this subscription is \$....., of which \$..... is paid herewith. The balance, if any, is to be paid in..... monthly installments of \$..... each, certificate of stock to be issued when the full amount of the subscription has been paid. All payments shall be made to the order of UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The minimum amount of capital stock with which the Company may commence to do business is \$300,000, divided into 12,000 shares of a par value of \$25.00 per share. But the Company is authorized to sell a maximum of \$1,000,000 of capital stock, divided into 40,000 shares, of a par value of \$25.00 per share. The price at which the stock has been, is being and will be sold is \$50.00 per share.

Neither the Organization Committee, nor the present officers of the Company shall be paid for any services rendered before the capital stock and surplus of the Company are subscribed and the Company is ready to transact the business of Life Insurance.

No sum shall be used for commission; and no promotion and organization expenses on account of any share of stock in this corporation, whether sold within or without this State, shall be in excess of five (5%) per cent of the amount actually paid in cash upon separate subscription for such stock, and the remainder shall be held or invested as authorized by the laws governing the investments of such insurance corporation, and held by the corporation and by the directors and officers of such corporation after organization as bailees for the subscriber, to be used only in the conduct of the business of insurance by such corporation, after having been licensed therefor by proper authority. Funds and securities held by the incorporators as bailees for the subscribers, shall be deposited with a National bank or a State bank or Trust Company, as required by law, until the Company has been duly authorized to carry on the business for which it is being organized.

At least three-fourths of the Directors of the Company must at all times be Trade Unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and not more than one of the Company's Directors shall be chosen from one National or International Union.

The Company shall be organized and operated for the purpose of supplying life, health and accident insurance, group insurance and old age pensions, to the members of Trade Unions, their families and others at as nearly its cost as is consistent with safety.

Dividends upon the capital stock of the Company shall be limited to six (6%) per cent per annum upon the amount of the original investment in the capital stock and contributed surplus of the Company. The remaining profits shall be divided among the policyholders, or placed in a surplus fund for their benefit.

The stock of the Company is to be sold only to Trade Union Organizations and their members. Before any stock which has been issued can be re-sold or transferred, it must be offered to the Company; and the Company shall have a 30 days' option to re-purchase it at the price at which the stock was originally sold, plus not more than six (6%) per cent per annum on the investment, the exact percentage to be fixed by the Board of Directors. Any dividends theretofore paid on such stock shall be deducted from such purchase price.

Accepted by
UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Name
Address
By
Name of Union

LOW COST---HIGH DENTISTRY



32 Offices.

Good Teeth Mean Good Work. Good Work Means Good Wages. Reliable, Satisfactory and PAINLESS Dentistry is within your means. The care of your own and your family's teeth is of the utmost importance.

15 Stockton St.
1012 Market St.
1802 Geary St.

Painless Parker Dentist
using the
E. R. PARKER SYSTEM

M. Friedman & Co.

259-273 POST ST., NEAR STOCKTON.
FAMOUS FOR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Everything for
your home—
Your word's good
for all the credit
you want.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of April 9, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by Vice-President Roe Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—President Wm. P. Stanton excused. Delegate Selig Schulberg appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Cooks' Union No. 44, Max Benkert, vice C. C. Haugaard. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Draughtmen's Union, endorsing the financial plan of the Trade Union Promotional League. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. American Federation of Labor, relative to the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Ornamental Plasterers' Union, inclosing check for affiliation fee and dues.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Amalgamated Lithographers' Union, requesting the Council to levy a boycott on the Traung Label and Lithographing Company.

Request Complied With—From Lithographers' Union No. 17, requesting the Council to send a letter to several firms, asking them to have the Lithographers' label on their products.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the Retail Drivers and the Acme Grocery Co. was laid over for one week, in order that the employer may be given an opportunity to appear before the committee. Recommended that the Council endorse the plan of group insurance and purchase one share of stock in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Recommended that the Levi-Strauss Company be removed from the Unfair List. The name of the Regent Theatre was laid over for one week, awaiting the report of the Theatrical Federation. Recommended that the boycotts on Compagno Bros. and on the Jenny Wren Stores be continued. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Auto Mechanics—Have placed a union card in garage at 1620 Pacific avenue; requested delegates to impart this information to their members; are making progress. Tailors—Are attempting to organize the bushelmen employed in retail clothing stores; requested a further demand for the union label on clothing. Cooks—Are making progress in unionizing restaurants by reason of a demand for the union house card. Garment Workers—Requested a demand for the union label when purchasing shirts, overalls and working clothes. Ornamental Plasterers—Are endeavoring to secure an increase in wages; employers have refused to meet with them. Waiters—Read the Unfair List of the Council to their members in meeting.

New Business—Secretary read an Open Letter to the Public which the Executive Committee desired to send out and requested the approval of the Council. On motion the Council was instructed to publish same. (See Open Letter printed in full in Labor Clarion.)

An amendment to the Constitution of the Council was introduced by several delegates, amending Article 2, Section 5, page 6: Place a period after line 2, end of word "Council"; striking out lines 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in their entirety. Balance of section to remain. New section to be known as Section 6, Article 2. The amendment was read for the first time and will be read next Friday evening and the Friday evening following, when it will be voted on.

The Secretary read the editorial printed in the Daily News of April 7th, entitled "Collective Bargaining Is the Issue," after which the Secretary

was instructed to send a letter to the Editor commending him for his fair attitude and this editorial. Receipts—\$343.80. Expenses—\$161.80. Council adjourned at 10 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

Minutes of Meeting Held March 17, 1926.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was called to order at 8:00 P. M. by President E. V. Staley in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll was called and absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From the Shoe Repairers No. 320. Moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Communications—From International Garment Workers in regards to the Nash Tailoring Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, which is unfair to the Garment Workers.

Minutes of Building Trades read, noted and filed.

Committee Reports—Label Agent W. G. Desepte reported that visited bakery on Ocean Ave. Visited locals in the two temples. Visited Rev. Pittman in regards to the meeting for Mrs. Kate O'Hara. Visited locals. Secured wagon and had sign painted for the mass meeting. Visited locals in regards to the mass meeting for Mrs. Kate O'Hara. Secured man to drive wagon for the mass meeting. Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Hatters—Reported that business is good; will support the league. Carpenters No. 34—Reported that business is fair; will support the league. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Reported that business is fair; will support the league. Garment Workers—Reported that business is fair. Look for the label on overalls and shirts. Auto Mechanics—Reported that the Yellow United Parcel and Merchants' Parcel have signed up with the Union. Don't patronize repair shops that are open Saturday afternoon. Typographical—Reported that Label Committee has offered \$25.00 for the members turning in the most printing without a label. Shoe Repairers—Reported that they have organized about 40 shops. Cracker Bakers—Reported that they will support the league. Grocery Clerks—Reported that all chain stores are unfair. Look for and demand the clerks' monthly working button. Color changes every month. Color for March is green. Evergood Bakery at Fillmore and Haight is still unfair. Lithographers—Reported that all lithographed checks should bear their label. Look for the label on food containers. Garment Cutters—Reported that business is fair.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills and same to be ordered paid.

The matter of having the sign painted on Sixteenth Street be left in the hands of Brothers Johnson and Desepte.

Dues, \$22.00; Agent Fund, \$55.90. Total, \$77.90. Disbursements, \$101.05.

Being no further business to come before the league, we adjourned at 10 P. M. to meet again on Wednesday evening, April 7, 1926.

Demand the label on all things that you buy and see that the man or woman who wait on you has a union card or button.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE,
Secretary.

He: "Dearest, our engagement is off. A fortune teller just told me that I was to marry a blonde in a month."

She: "Oh, that's all right. I can be a blonde in a month."—Answers.

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street
Phone Lakeside 1246

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street
2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco
Phone Mission 5744

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697

Sterling Auto Top Co.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING

633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE



WILSON'S

THAT'S
ALL...

38c--40c--45c--50c

2 Stores: Granada Market, Market St. bet. 3d & 4th
Factory: Mission St. bet. 7th & 8th

Now at 1261 Market St., Nr. Hotel Whitcomb

ED. JONES

HARDWARE & TOOL CO.

THE TOOL STORE

TOOLS FOR ALL TRADES

HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Phones: Market 994, Market 995

1261 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Near Eighth Street

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE

FOR RENT

SUITABLE FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
BASEMENT

APPLY

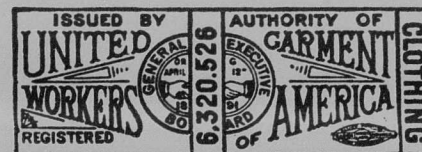
W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



Phone Kearny 1540

UNION LABEL CLOTHES

Al. Sandell
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building Second Floor
Corner Ellis Street

THE WORLD LOOKS BETTER

under the brim of a smart Spring Lundstrom or Stetson Hat.

If you want a becoming hat, be coming to

"Lundstrom"

HAT COMPANY

167 Powell St. 26 Third St. 1457 Fillmore St.
1080 Market St. 72 Market St. 3242 Mission St.
2640 Mission St. 720 Market St. 605 Kearny St.
Los Angeles Store, 226 W. 5th St.
Lundstrom and Stetson Hats

UNION MADE SINCE 1884

A Washproof OVERALL
WON'T SHRINK!
47.1% Stronger and
41.8% Finer than Denim.
Almost Snag-proof. Resists Grease

CAN'T BUST 'EM
UNION MADE
RED - BUTTON

For Sale by

R. H. Bohr.....2054 Mission Street
Brazil & Eugenio.....40 Jackson Street
Dentoni & Perasso.....567 Broadway
J. Freund.....2309 Clement Street
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....
.....2554 Mission Street
H. Mieres.....2806 Mission Street
D. Mulready.....1699 Haight Street
Peterson Bros.....628 20th Street
The Emporium (Down-Stairs
Store).....835 Market Street
George Price.....19 Embarcadero
Summerfield & Haines, 6th & Market Sts.

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.

Sacramento Fresno Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO

THE
**UNION
LABEL**

On every one of these items

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 103 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Filters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

A WOMAN IS— AS SMART AS— HER FOOTWEAR

See Us About It!

SAN
FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.
B. KATSCHINSKI

825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D
SAN FRANCISCO
525 Fourteenth Street - - Oakland

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James Murray of the Hodcarriers, Joseph D. Scott of the Letter Carriers, William B. Hettich of the Machinists, Irene Hosier Krick of the waitresses, John Gomersal of the Plumbers, William C. McGregor of the Postoffice Employees.

The entertainment and dance given by the Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union in the nature of an organizing affair last Thursday evening in Eagles Hall, on Golden Gate Avenue, was largely attended and a success in every way. The following committeemen were responsible for the success of the affair: Frank Levin, H. J. Patton, E. Caple, D. R. Derbyshire, E. Mongolis and J. P. Griffin.

The annual entertainment and ball of Boilermakers' Union No. 6 will be held on Saturday evening, May 1st, in Mission Turn Hall. The committee in charge of arrangements is rapidly getting the program in shape and report that within a week all plans will be perfected. A large attendance is expected.

The benefit ball given by the Musicians' Union last Saturday night for Jean Wackerow was largely attended and a goodly sum was realized to help this pioneer trade unionist in his fight against the disease that has placed him on the retired list temporarily.

At last Friday's meeting of the Labor Council Max Benkert was seated as a delegate from the Cooks' Union to succeed C. C. Haugaard, who resigned because of inability to attend the meetings.

After the reading of a communication from the American Federation of Labor, the Labor Council last Friday night voted to purchase stock in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Reports from the East are to the effect that the stock is rapidly being sold and that within a short time

the company will be ready to begin issuing policies.

Because business is rather dull in the garment industry, the United Garment Workers' Union urges trade unionists at this time to pay particular attention to getting the label of that organization in all shirts, overalls and ready-made clothing purchased. By complying with this request members of unions will make it possible to keep members of the union employed rather than non-unionists.

The Waiters' Union has adopted the policy of reading the Unfair List of the Labor Council at each meeting so that members may become more familiar with the names of the concerns on the list. It would aid in making the boycotts levied by the Council effective if every union in the city would adopt this practice. Then those who attend meetings would know where to place their patronage and could spread the information to their fellow members who do not attend. In this way a much wider field can be covered and great good be achieved for the labor movement.

An amendment to the constitution of the Labor Council was presented at the last meeting providing that delegates must have at least five union labels on the person to be permitted to sit as delegates in the Council. The question will be voted upon at the meeting to be held on Friday, April 23rd, in accordance with the law of the Council concerning amendments to the constitution.

Fifty-one unions have to date indicated their desire to encourage the purchase of union-made goods by affiliating themselves with the Trade Union Promotion League. It is hoped that all will respond to the campaign so that the organization will feel that it has the solid backing of all organized labor.

The unionization of automobile shops in San

Francisco is progressing nicely, according to a report of F. J. Dumond, business agent of the Automobile Mechanics' Union. Shops in some of the most inaccessible districts are now displaying the new house card.

BUREAUCRATIC GUESSERS.

Joseph Stewart, the postmaster general's executive secretary, made a bad guess when he told congress that the postal rate bill would raise only \$32,000,000. Linked up with the bill was a wage increase for postal employees which postal bureaucrats opposed.

Mr. Stewart had to acknowledge that his guess missed the mark by at least \$10,000,000 when he complied with a senate query as to the amount of revenue raised by the new rate law.

Congressman Clyde Kelly challenged the accuracy of the guesser when the report was submitted by the postmaster general. "Congress did not blunder in passing the salary and rate bill," said Mr. Kelly. "The department is shifting its estimates on the revenue-raising capacity of the measure. In December it was stated that it would raise \$32,000,000. Now we are told it will raise \$42,000,000. In three more months the department, at this rate, will be forced to agree that congress was right.

"The big thing to note—and Mr. Stewart says nothing about it—is that the 1926 postal revenues will be \$74,000,000 in excess of those of 1925, and the service now is practically self-sustaining."

UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE.

Sunday, March 21, marked a date in the affairs of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company that will not soon be forgotten. For six solid hours the directors of the company, assembled in the executive council room of the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington, considered and handled with dispatch and business thoroughness a mass of material accumulated since their prior meeting. Perhaps the most pleasing data was the mass of applications for insurance pouring in from every section of the country, guaranteeing that from the start the company has a volume of business at its command that any company in the world would be elated to receive.

The stock subscriptions have rolled up to nearly a quarter of a million dollars, the latest large subscription coming from the International Typographical Union, which has invested \$25,000 in shares of the company. Not the least pleasing feature of the subscriptions is the fact that many of the national and international organizations have paid in full.

A wire received today from the Railway Carmen announces the forwarding of a draft for the \$40,000 subscribed by that great organization.

The only interruption to the business of the directors' meeting was a recess of five minutes to permit the movie operators to get in their work filming the group on the steps of the building. The film was put on the train at once, to be shown in New York the following night.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET
CREDIT TO UNION MEN